WEBINAR WEDNESDAYS



Wednesday, October 28, 2020

Prosecuting Strangulation Cases Using Evidence Based Prosecution

Presented by:

Catherine Ferguson-Gilbert
Deputy Maricopa County Attorney
&

Donielle Wright
Deputy Maricopa County Attorney

Distributed by:

ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL 3838 N. Central Ave., Suite 850
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

ELIZABETH BURTON ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Prosecuting Strangulation Cases Using Evidence Based Prosecution

Catherine Ferguson-Gilbert and Donielle Wright, MCAO

This presentation includes the creative property of others. This property is being used by permission or under a claim of "fair use" (17 U.S.C. 107). This presentation was created pursuant to the fair use guidelines, and further use or distribution is not permitted.

The pronoun "she" is used throughout this presentation to represent the victim, we recognize however that males are often victims of domestic violence.

Evidence Based Prosecution?

Evidence based prosecution is an approach to domestic violence cases which focuses on the available evidence regardless of the victim's willingness to participate in the case or testify against the abuser.

Strangulation investigations are actually homicide prevention

Victims of non-fatal strangulation are:

- > 800% more likely to become a homicide victim
- > 43% of women who are murdered in domestic assault were victims of non-lethal strangulation in the past year.
 - Glass et al. (2008). Non-fatal Strangulation is an Important Risk Factor for Homicide of Women, The Journal of Emergency Medicine, 35(3), 329-335.

Strangulation cases are DIFFICULT

- Uncooperative Victims
- Minimal corroboration
 - 50% of cases have NO visible injuries
 - Often there are NO witnesses
 - Lack of physical evidence
- Investigation problems
- Juror miseducation

Strangulation vs. Choking

Strangulation occurs when external pressure is applied to the neck

Choking occurs when an object becomes lodged in the airway

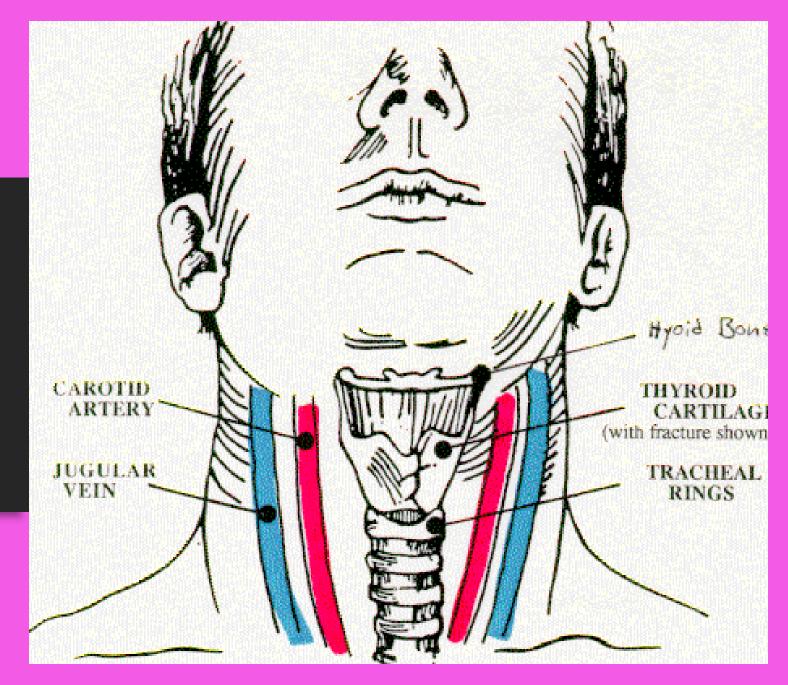




A.R.S. 13-1204(B), A.R.S. 13-1203(A)

- Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person,
- Intentionally placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury, or
- Knowingly touching another person with the intent to injure, AND
- Defendant intentionally or knowingly impeded the normal breathing OR circulation of blood of another person by...
 - Applying pressure to the throat or neck
 - Obstructing the nose and mouth
 - Manually or by using an instrument <u>AND</u>
 - The Defendant and Victim were in a DV relationship

How Strangulation affects breathing and blood flow



A Little Perspective



- 4.4 pounds of pressure can close the jugular vein
- 11 pounds of pressure can close the carotid arteries
- 30 pounds of pressure can close the trachea
- MEANWHILE...
- It only takes approx. 4-6 pounds of pressure to pull a trigger on a gun
- But, it takes 22 pounds of pressure to open a can of soda

Death by strangulation

- Death can occur to the victim in as little as 10-15 seconds of constant pressure
- Death by strangulation can occur on average within 1-10 minutes depending on variable such as:
 - Whether the pressure is constant or released and reapplied
 - The amount of force/pressure
 - The victim's underlying medical or intoxication condition
- Autopsies of victims who have died by strangulation often <u>do not</u> reveal any external injuries

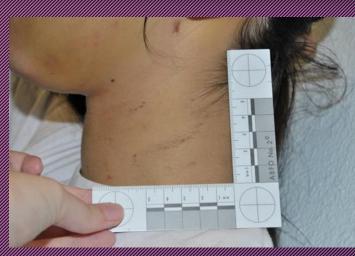


Marks on the Neck

Scratches, abrasions, bruises, fingernail marks, ligature marks, etc.

Consider victim's description of strangulation-do injuries match?

Rare to have extreme bruising/marks.







Petechaie

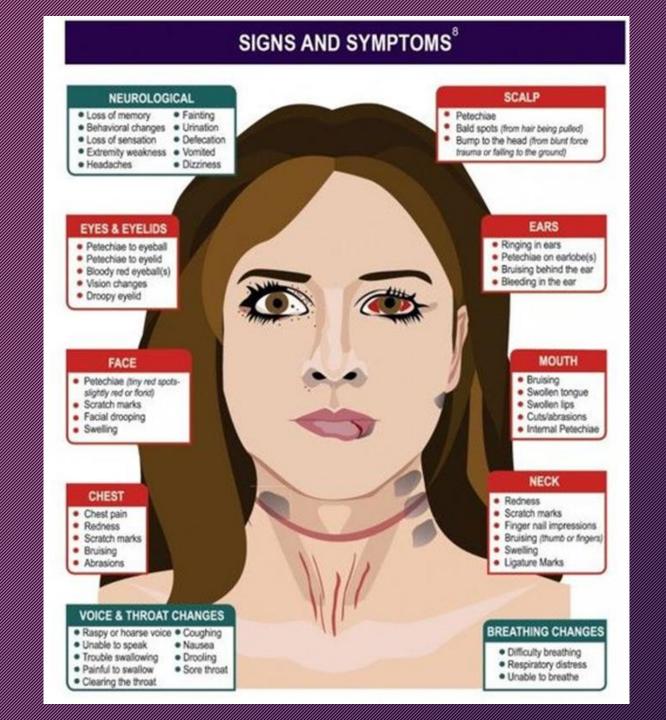
- Burst blood vessels from constriction of blood flow.
- Most common in eyes, back of throat, ears, neck.
- Lack of petechaie does not mean victim was not strangled







- Loss of consciousness
- Involuntary urination/defecation
- Dizziness, nausea, vomiting, headaches
- Difficulty breathing
- Vision changes



Forensic Nurse Examination

- What happens?
 - Specially trained nurse.
 - Called to FAC or hospital.
 - Ohecks vitals.
 - Obtains medical history.
 - Obtains description of assault.
 - Documents symptoms & injuries.
 - Photographs injuries.
 - Discharge instructions.
- FNE is for medical treatment, not evidence collection!



FNE Symptom Checklist

Weapon used? ⊠ N	o 🔲 fire arm 🔲 knife 🔲 Blunt object 🔲 Other
Physical contact?	o ⊠ by hands □ by feet □ by head ⊠ grabbing ⊠ holding
s	apping 🖾 punching 🔲 pinching 🖾 Other "his elbow"
Hair pulling?	o 🔲 Not Known 🔲 Yes Describe:
Was there physical restraint? ☐ No ☐ Not	Known X Yes Describe: "using both hands to hold me"
Did the assailant(s) lick/kiss/suck/bite/spit ☐ No ☐ Not Known ☒ Yes Where: see assault history	
Was there any use of threats? ☐ No ☐ Not	Known X Yes Describe: "He said he was going to strangle and kill me & 🗘
Sexual relations as part of the assault?	No Not Known Yes Describe:
Was alcohol /drug use by patient part of the	No □ Not Known □ Yes □Voluntary □Forced
assault?	escribe:
Strangulation/Suffocation?	No 🛮 Yes Number of times "twice"
Method(s) of Strangulation/Suffocation?	One hand 🛛 Two hands 🔲 Ligature Describe:
	Approached from front Approached from behind
	Other (describe) ex. Knee/foot
Mark all that apply:	oss of consciousness 🔲 involuntary urination/defecation during event
	oughing ☐ Drooling ☒ Headache ☐ lightheaded/dizziness
	ifficulty/pain with swallowing ☐ Loss or change in voice ☒ Throat pain
	ifficulty breathing Nausea/vomiting Vision/hearing changes
i i	1

Victim's Statements to FNE

"He grabbed me by the neck and pushed me against the wall with both hands on my neck, I hit the wall with the back of head, he continued to strangle me, I reached out I could barely breathe, but I couldn't reach him because he had his hands straight, I was trying to push him away from me and was holding his shirt, and that is when he hits me in the face in my mouth on my lip, then I yelled for my five your old to grab my phone to call police, he took the phone from my girl and I tried to grab it out of my hand and that is when he grabbed my hand the right wrist and twisted it. I reached out and grabbed the phone and I fell to my knees trying to dial 911 he reached from under me and he used his elbow and hit me on my right shoulder, and he reached and grabbed the phone so I bit his hand, and he punched me on my back and he bite me on my back on my left side by my bra, we were struggling because he was trying to turn off and get the phone, he hit me a couple times on my back, and then he grabbed my five year old and 3 year old into the bathroom and I put my leg into the door to get my kids out and that is when he slammed my leg in the door" "right in my neck, I couldn't breathe I was gasping for breathe and I felt pain in my neck, there was a loud sound like beating in my bed, I coughed a little bit, I have pain in the back of my head, the first time was when he grabbed me on the wall and I switch my body and he grabbed me on the wall again and that is when I hit my head it was immediate"

Trial Challenges

- - Uncooperative victims
 - - No visible injury in 50% of cases
 - Often no witnesses
 - · Regularly minimal physical evidence
 - · Confilering statements from suspect
 - · Problems with investigation
 - Juror miseducation
- How do we overcome these issues?

It Starts with Juror Education

Use your experts!

Case agent

General domestic violence issues

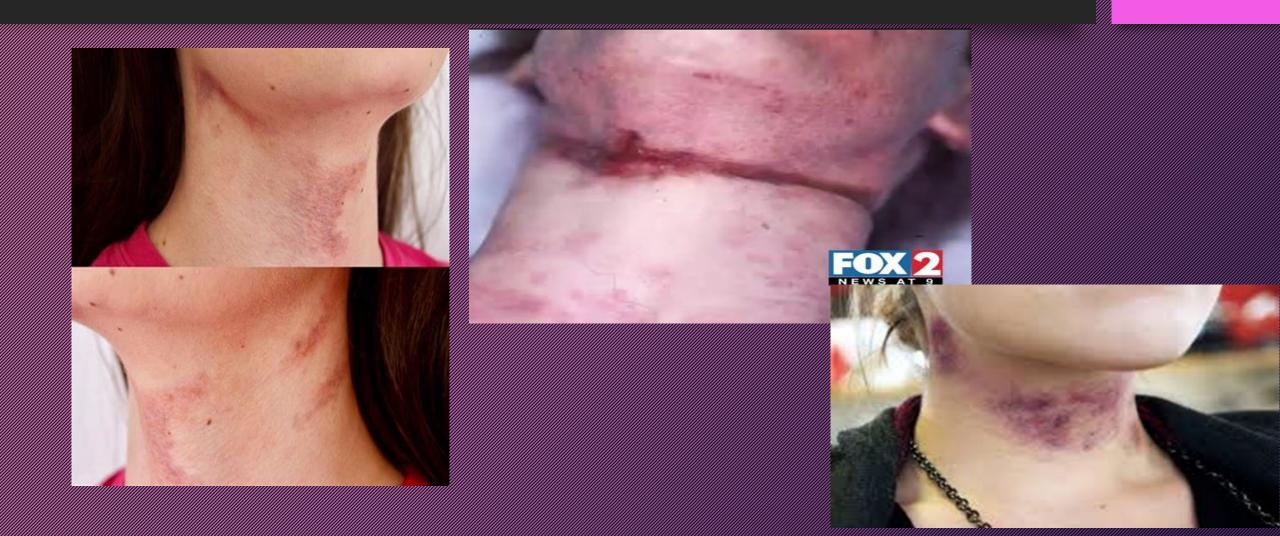
Cycle of violence, recantation

Forensic nurse

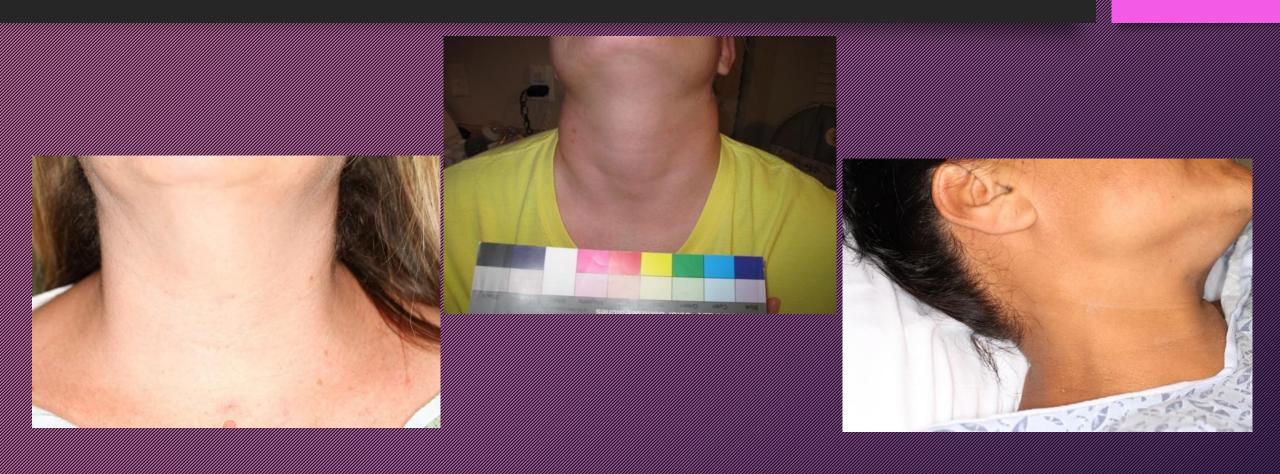
Explain the mechanics of strangulation
Lethality of strangulation
 (make the jury care!)
No physical injury = no big deal
PREP YOUR EXPERTS!
Many have never testified before!



Many Jurors will Expect to See This...



Your Job is to Prepare Them for This...



- Forensic nurse can testify to this.
- San Diego Strangulation Study, 2013.
 - Most victims lacked physical evidence of being strangled.
 - 50% of cases had no visible injury
 - 35% of cases had injury too minor to photograph
 - Only 15% of cases had injuries significant enough to photograph
 - Only 3% of victims sought medical attention
- It is possible to strangle someone to death without leaving any external marks.

Minimal Injuries Mean NOTHING!

Victim Problems

- "Cooperative" victim
 - Never expect cooperation.
 - Pretrial preparation is key.
 - · Details increase violinis credibility
 - What did she hear, see, smell, feel, during assault?
 - What was she thinking during the assault?
 - How did she feel after?
 - Physical symptoms.
 - Exactly now was she strangled?
 - What is her response to D's story?

Uncooperative Victim

- · Uncooperative vicigim
 - Just need to get her to court!
 - May be necessary to ask for material witness warrant
 - Be prepared for anything:
 - Memory issues
 - Real or feigned?

 - Recanting
 - Hostile witness

 - Use body cam footage to show demeanor/symptoms.

Missing Victim

- Can you prove it without her?
 - 911 call—is it coming in?
 - - Did anyone see the actual strangulation?
 - Can anyone identify D?
 - Statements to forensic nurse
 - Will your FNE come in?
 - Forfeiture by wrongdoing.
 - Get those jail calls!
- Pretrial litigation is key.



Minimal Corroboration? Don't Give Up

- No Forensic Nurse Exam? All hope is not lost!
 - · Lookatow
 - Photos of injuries
 - Good description of symptoms in DR
 - Body camera footage of symptoms, injuries?
 - Other medical treatment? Paramedics, hospital?
 - At trial, call forensic nurse to discuss strangulation in general.
 - Sometimes use nurse to discuss photos of injuries and description of symptoms, even if she didn't personally exam victim.

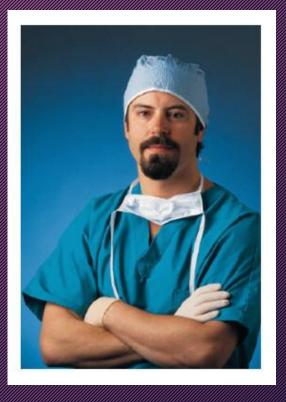
Look for Evidence everywhere: Text messages, Facebook, Statements to family, friends, neighbors: what did they see or hear?

- Neighbors, friends, & family
- Responding officers
- Firefighters/EMTS
- ER doctors/nurses/social workers





- Primary care doctors
- Forensic Nurse Examiner
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner



Pretrial

- Motions in Limine
 - - D self-serving hearsay
 - · Admit...
 - FNE statements w/out victim.
- 404(b)—get in prior DV
- Crawford—get in that 911 call!
 - Though you don't always want to...
- Consider forfeiture by wrongdoing
 - Get/those/jail/calls!



Combating Common Defenses

Self-defense

Photographs of suspect—did D have injuries?

Sivieldinikerremre

Roughsex

Talk to your victim!

Any corroboration?

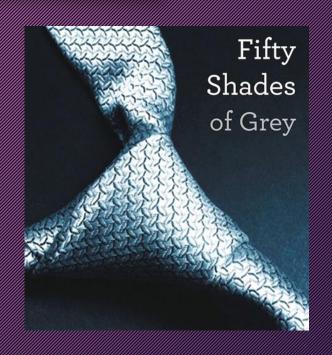
Vic seen with prior injuries?

"She's making it all up to get me in trouble."

Consider everything she has had to do—why would she bother?

Does she have a motive to lie?

How many people would have to lie to keep the conspiracy going?



Questions?

- vog, scientism osamelėjny